

WAR OFFICE—Jan. 19.
Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers.
Captain Alexander Dunne, from the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Lieutenant James Hadden, from the Royal Aberdeen Volunteers, to be Major.
To be Captains of Companies—James Ferguson, Esq., Jas. Littlejohn, Esq., James Middleton, Esq., Alexander Barron, Esq., John Blair, Esq., James Chalmers, Esq., James Dick, Esq., George Craig, George Smith, Charles Panton, Esq., To be First Lieutenants—Arthur Farquhar, William Michie, Alexander Duncan, Alexander Hall, Alexander Brown, John Johnston.
To be Second Lieutenants—Robert Spring, Thomas Dunne, James Dick, George Craig, George Smith, Charles Panton, Esq., To be Chaplain—Reverend Dr William Lawrence Brower.
To be Surgeon—William Dyce, M.D.
To be Quarter Master—Thomas Duncan.
Banffshire Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Arthur Scott to be First Lieutenant, vice Grant, who resigns. John Chisholm, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Scott.
Bartholomew, Ash, and Strachan Volunteers.
John Clayton, to be Ensign.
Loyal Borneo Volunteers.
Reverend Samuel Smith to be Second Lieutenant, vice Blair who resigns.
Dunrobin Volunteers.
McLeod, to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald McLean, appointed to Colonel McLeod's regiment.
1st Battalion of 2d Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.
Lieutenant Robert Dalrymple to be Captain, vice Alexander Park, who resigns. Ensign Neil McVicar to be Lieutenant, vice Dalrymple.
Loyal Independent Gunner Volunteers.
Edward William Richard Shewen, Esq. to be Captain Commandant. David Bevan, to be Lieutenant. Samuel Gammon, to be Ensign.
Kincaid Volunteers.
John Stewart to be Second Lieutenant.
Mid Lothian Volunteer Royal Artillery.
Second Lieutenant George Cranston to be First Lieutenant, vice James Ferguson, who resigns. William Clerk, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cranston.
Portsmouth and Peninsular Volunteers.
Lieutenant Alexander McDonald, on the half-pay of the 1st 97th foot, to be Captain. Angus McDonald, to be First Lieutenant. John Nicholson, to be Second Lieutenant.
East Ross Volunteers.
Lieutenant Hugh Roy, on the half-pay of the 97th foot, to be Adjutant.
Robtson Volunteers.
Archibald Moore, Esq. to be Captain Commandant. Robert Sharp, to be Lieutenant. Robert Duncan, to be Ditto. John Mackay, to be Ensign.
Seaford Volunteers.
William Morant, to be First Lieutenant, vice Harrison, who resigns. James Bosden, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cook, who resigns.
South West Volunteers.
Donish Company.
John McDonald, Esq. to be Captain. Dugald McDonald, to be First Lieutenant. Alexander McEachan, to be Second Lieutenant.

JANUARY 21.

This morning a mail arrived from Lisbon, brought by the Walsingham packet, in nine days.
Three mails arrived from Hamburg last night, three at one o'clock this morning, and three at eight o'clock. Their contents are by no means so interesting as might have been expected, many of the particulars having been anticipated by the French journals. The army of Buonaparte in Egypt is represented to have sustained a partial defeat after the massacre of a detachment of his troops by the populace of Grand Cairo; the Commander in Chief is stated to have been killed, and the city of Alexandria to have been retaken about the same time; but the last advices from Paris, and even some of those brought by the mails, are in direct contradiction to the leading particulars of those statements. It appears, however, that the French at Aboukir, have been defeated by a detachment sent from the British ships left to blockade the harbour of Alexandria.
The intelligence from Italy is anterior to the accounts we have already received from that quarter. We would have had cause to exult in the general joy excited by the first successes of the Neapolitans, if we were not informed of the sad reverse that has since followed.

MILAN, Dec. 15.

The King of Sardinia was once expected to reside here. An offer was made to him of a considerable annual pension, with liberty to enjoy it either in France, or to retire to any other country. His Majesty has preferred a retreat in Sardinia.

It is said here that the attack made by the King of Naples on the Roman Republic, was not with the full concurrence of the Imperial Court.

ITALY, December 6.

While the letters from Constantinople send Buonaparte to the regions of the dead, we are informed by a letter from Genoa, that we shall soon see this hero again in Europe.

ROME, December 7.

The following is the Neapolitan account of the entrance of their troops into that city.

On the 26th of November, the Cavalier de Genard Palentine, who has continued to reside at Rome, under the assumed character of a Jacobin, rode on horseback through the streets of Rome, and proclaimed that the Neapolitan army was on the point of arriving. A considerable number of the national guards immediately joined him, and the populace collected in the streets, exclaiming "Long live the King of Naples." They cut down the tree of liberty, and destroyed the monument of General Duphot erected last year in the Capitol. All the consuls and representatives of the people then provided for their safety by leaving the city.

On the 27th, a number of horsemen of the Polish Legion rode through the streets of Rome, and committed many acts of violence, some French patrols likewise drove the people before them, and ordered that all the shops and houses should be shut up. Rome now resembled a deserted city, every house being closely shut; the national guard was, however, not inactive, but prevented the plundering the bank of pledges. In the evening the Neapolitan advanced guard arrived, and entered the city with the ringing of all the bells, and amid the most joyful acclamations of the people.—A part of the French hastily returned from the city, and the remainder threw themselves into the Castle of St Angelo. On the 29th, in the afternoon, the King of Naples arrived with the remainder of the army. All the streets through which he passed to the Farnesian Palace were spread with carpets and strewn with flowers. On the 1st of December, the King summoned the Castle of St Angelo, but the garrison, consisting of 500 men, only sent out the priests and cavaliers who had been taken as hostages, and declared that they would defend themselves to the last man.

The King of Naples has appointed a provisional Council consisting of four persons, viz. the Prince Aldo-

brandine Borghese, the Prince Gabriella, the Marchese Mafin, and the Cavalier Ricci. Great quantities of silver and other valuables, which had been concealed from the French, have been brought to light; the plate of the Papal chapel, of the churches of St John de Lateran, Dalla Propaganda, &c. is already found, and more is daily discovered.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

The Anniversary of her Majesty's Birth-day was on Friday celebrated with the usual rejoicings. At one o'clock the guns in the Park and Tower, the latter all round the line, fired a Royal Salute.

LADIES DRESSES AT COURT.

HER MAJESTY, as usual on her birth-day, was dressed very plain. PRINCESS AUGUSTA.
A white satin cap, covered with gold net, richly spangled, and folds of violet velvet; on the left side a beautiful gold tassel, three flat feathers, and an oriental feather, under which was a sprig and crescent of diamonds; and on the right side diamond stars.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH.
A cap of white satin, richly embroidered with gold, four flat feathers, and a very curious oriental feather, a diamond crescent, and a wreath of diamonds on the right side; on the left side superb gold tassels, &c.

PRINCESS MARY.
White crape petticoat, embroidered with silver; train of yellow silver tissue; head-dress ornamented with embroidered crape, diamonds, and yellow and white ostrich feathers.

PRINCESS OF WALES.
White crape petticoat, embroidered in gold, with a white satin body and train to correspond; head-dress chiefly diamonds in Vandykes, and white feathers.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK.
Displayed her usual taste in the novelty and magnificence of her dress.—The body and train consisted of brown velvet, ornamented with gold and diamonds; the petticoat of crape, was richly parmed d'or, and embellished with superb stripes of mountain ash, terminated at bottom with a beautiful embroidery of sea weed and bulrushes.

DUCHESS OF GORDON.—An elegant dress of white and gold; train of white satin; head-dress three ostrich feathers, decorated with diamonds.

LADY CHARLOTTE MENZIES.—A white crape petticoat, richly embroidered with purple velvet, hop leaves, and gold spangles, in form of a bow; the drapery was formed by a wreath of China acacia, in purple velvet, with green leaves, drawn up by elegant gold tassels; the flounce of the petticoat in white satin, embroidered with purple velvet, hop leaves, and gold spangles, with a rich heading of gold plate; train and gold spangles, with the train trimmed with ermine and gold, the sleeves trimmed with fine point ruffles and lappets, the sleeves looped with purple amethyst, the front of the train clasped with purple amethyst; head-dress of purple velvet, ornamented with a diamond bandeau, buckle, &c. purple feathers, and purple velvet shoes; diamond earrings and cross, pearl necklace.

The Gentlemen, in honour of Lord Nelson's victory, generally displayed the Albigettes, or Plume of Triumph Button, descriptive of the vibrating Plume of Diamonds presented to his Lordship by the Grand Signior.

Parliament meets to-morrow, when his Majesty will send a message to both Houses respecting the Union with Ireland. We do not understand that there is any intention of an immediate adjournment, which it was at first thought would have taken place. The Houses of Parliament, we believe, will continue sitting all the week.

This morning arrived a mail from Jamaica, brought to Falmouth by the Penelope packet, in six weeks.

We have the pleasure to state, that this morning passed by the Isle of Wight for the Downs, his Majesty's ship Endymion, Captain Sir Thomas Williams for Oporto, with seventy-five sail of merchant ships under her convoy.

There is a talk, we understand, of sixteen new regiments being about to be raised.

On Thursday, a vessel arrived from Holland, sent by the agent from the Committee of Marine in that country, to settle an exchange of prisoners. By this conveyance intelligence has been received that the Prussians had entered the province of Guelderland, with a view of taking advantage of the distractions which prevail in Holland, and the dissatisfaction which every where exists in that country against the French.—The Grand Pensionary, Vander Spiegel, as well as Monf. De Rhone, had been released from confinement.

On the 28th of November, in the afternoon, after Leghorn had surrendered, Admiral Lord Nelson went on shore, and was received with the loudest marks of applause. In the harbour of Leghorn there was a Genoese merchant fleet, consisting of seventy sail, under convoy of a xebec, and which, according to letters of the 3d instant the British Admiral treated as prizes.—The Genoese Consul has protested against this act, and the Tuscan Government has promised redress.

According to letters from Leghorn of the 17th December, five more English men of war had arrived there.

Lord Camelford was on Friday morning discharged from the custody of the King's messenger, the Lords of the Council before whom he was examined, having been fully satisfied that his intentions were such as he had himself represented. His Majesty's pardon is to issue under the Great Seal, to discharge Lord Camelford from the penalties of the statute of last session, which makes the mere act of embarking for France criminal, without reference to the motives with which it is done.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 21.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
English Wheat,	40	53	0	Malt,	39	41	0
Eller,	54	56	0	Fine,	—	—	—
Barley,	27	28	6	Oats,	21	26	0
Fine New,	—	29	0	Meal,	25	28	0
Fine Flour	40	42	0	Fine,	—	—	—

—STOCKS.—

		INDIA STOCK	
BANK STOCK	52 1/2	161	
3 per cent.	52 1/2	Long Ann.	15 1/2
4 per cent.	67 1/2	Short	6 1/2
5 per cent. Ann.	84 1/2	Quinn	5 1/2
This day, (Jan. 21.)	at twelve o'clock—	3 per cent. red.	53 1/2
	3 per cent. con.	52 1/2	

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JANUARY 24.

The length and importance of the Judiciary Trial, oblige us to delay several advertisements, the President of the United States Speech at the opening of Congress, and other articles of intelligence.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Trial of JAMES STEWART, late Letter Carrier in the General Post-Office.

Monday the Court proceeded in the trial of JAMES STEWART, accused at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, of having abstracted a letter when in the Post-office, Edinburgh, containing five 20l. notes of the Falkirk Bank, which had been sent on the 14th December last, from Grangemouth, through the medium of the Falkirk Post-office to Edinburgh Post-office, by Mr Henry Swinton, merchant in Grangemouth, addressed to Messrs. Thomas Gladstones and Sons, Leith.

After the indictment had been read over, the prisoner

Mr ADAM GILLIES, Counsel for the prisoner, made no objections to the relevancy of the libel, but said, as the prisoner had very properly pled not guilty, he hoped he would be able to show that he justly did so, and that it would be found he had no concern whatever in the crime of which he now stood accused, and that the public prosecutor would fail in establishing the charge which he had brought against this unfortunate man.

A Jury being sworn in, the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses. The first called was:—

Mr HENRY SWINTON, merchant, Grangemouth, said, that on 14th December last, he wrote a letter to Messrs. Thomas Gladstones and Sons, Leith, in which letter he enclosed five 20l. bank notes of the Falkirk Bank. He also took the number of the notes, which he entered in his letter book at the time. Here the witness read an extract of the number of the notes taken from his letter book, No.

He then identified Nos. 3d and 4th, as produced in Court. The letter was sealed, and he put it into a bag in which he used to send his letters to Falkirk, and locked it, and gave it to Simpson, the common runner between Grangemouth and Falkirk Post-Office; one of the clerks in which office had a key to open the bag. The letter being written on Friday 14th, should have been answered on Sunday; but on Tuesday he received a letter from Messrs. Gladstones, rather complaining that the money had not been sent. He said that he gave him the number of the notes. He also wrote to Mr Mathew of the Post-Office, acquainting him of the circumstance, lest any neglect had taken place in the delivery of the letter. He received another letter from Messrs. Gladstones, saying no such letter had come to them; and Mr Mathew also wrote, saying he had made every search after the letter but could not find it; but that some of the letter-carriers recollected a letter which would be forwarded, come to the office, and that it certainly would be forwarded. He thinks the letter was directed to Leith, but if otherwise, it was a mistake unknown to him. He afterwards sent his clerk to Edinburgh to trace the letter.

HENRY SIMPSON, letter carrier between Grangemouth and Falkirk, said he has been employed for about six weeks past in carrying letters from Grangemouth to Falkirk, and has carried letters in a bag from Mr Swinton to the Post Office, every night since he came into the employment, which bag he always delivered to Mr Stewart, clerk in the Falkirk Post Office. It was always locked, and he delivered it in the same state.

DANIEL STEWART, clerk in Falkirk Post Office, said Mr Swinton is in use of sending his letters in a locked bag to the Office, and he never found it had been opened. The letters were always forwarded agreeably to their directions.

JAMES LONGMOOR, letter carrier in the Post Office, Edinburgh, said, he recollected getting, when sorting his letters, one directed to Messrs. Gladstones and Sons, or Company, Edinburgh—thinks this was about the middle of December, a few days before the prisoner was taken up. Does not know from what Post Office this letter had come. The only circumstance which made him recollect this, was, that when he received the letter, he called it out at the sorting table, upon which some of the sorters then present, said the direction should be Leith, upon which he immediately marked LEITH upon it, and drew his pen through the word EDINBURGH. He then laid it down among some other letters which were to be returned to the bar of the Office, which is usually done by George Smith, one of the carriers. He does not think George Smith paid him the postage of this letter, because he does not think he gave him the letter. Some days after, when enquiry was made by Mr Mathew about this letter, he thought he recollected James Stewart, the prisoner, having got this letter and paid him the postage. He thought this at the time, and has no reason to doubt of it yet. The prisoner was one of the persons employed to carry letters to Leith. The other letters which were laid aside with this one were delivered to Smith; thinks the postage of that letter was 8d. the price of a single letter from Falkirk is 4d. After Mr Mathew had made some enquiry, the witness spoke to the prisoner about it, and asked him what he had done with the letter he had taken some days ago for Gladstones in Leith, for which he had paid the postage. He answered, he recollected having got a letter, but did not think it was for that name, that he did not deliver it himself, but had given it to another person who was going to Leith to deliver it for him, and that the letter was directed for Milne and Son.

ALEXANDER INGRAM, letter carrier, Post-Office, Edinburgh, said, it is usual for the letters to be delivered to the carriers to be sorted by them; and when any letters are not properly directed it is called out, and properly directed, if they are sure of the direction. The prisoner was employed to carry letters to part of the New Town and Leith. George Smith is the person who carries mis-sorted letters back to the bar. Recollects hearing a letter called out by James Longmoor, addressed to Messrs. Gladstones and Company, Edinburgh. James Stewart, the prisoner, came in soon after, and said that Company was in Leith.

Mr SAMUEL MATHEW, clerk in the Post-Office, Edinburgh, said, On the 19th December last he received a letter from Mr Swinton at Grangemouth, stating, that he had written a letter to Messrs. Gladstones in Leith, but that it had not gone forward; that it contained five 20l. notes of the Falkirk Bank.—Upon which he acquainted Mr Kerr, the Secretary, and afterwards enquired at the letter carriers, two of whom told him they had seen the letter, and James Christie said he had altered the direction from Edinburgh to Leith, and had given it to James Stewart. Upon enquiry at him, he said he recollected having got a letter, but that it was not so directed, but to Milne and Son, Leith.—Previous to this he had written to Mr Swinton, saying, enquiry had been made, and from the information received it was likely the letter had been since properly forwarded. Mr Gibson, a clerk of Mr Swinton's, called after this, and said, that still the letter had not been received; upon which he again called on Stewart, and stated what Mr Gibson had mentioned, and asked whether it might not be possible that Mr Swinton might not have mis-directed the letter to Milne and Son; but Mr Gibson said that was not possible, because he had no connection with any Company of that firm.—James Stewart then said, he had not been at Leith since the Thursday before, which was the day previous to that on which the letter was said to have been forwarded, and that it was on the Thursday he had received the letter for Milne and Son.—During this conversation the prisoner seemed agitated, and anxious to give reasons for his not being at Leith, which, however, the witness could not say whether they were well founded or not.

GEORGE MILLER, linen-draper, Nicolson's Street, one of the people called Quakers, being called, came into Court with his hat on, it being a principle with these people not to take off their hats in any persons presence. One of the clerks, however, by desire of the Court, took it off. When desired to take the usual oath, he refused, saying, he was one of the people called Quakers, and it was a principle of conscience with him, founded on a religious opinion, that he could not take an oath, but would give his solemn affirmation, and speak truth under as strong an impression of the necessity of doing so as any person could be who takes an oath.

Mr GILLIES, addressing the Court, said, that in the situation in which he stood, entrusted with the defence of the pannel against a charge which affected his life, he did not find himself at liberty to dispense with any requisite solemnity which the law judged necessary to impose on persons giving evidence in such cases.—The Court, and the Lord Advocate, agreed in the propriety of what Mr Gillies stated.

Lord ESKROVE, as President, observed to Mr Miller, that the laws of the country had shown very great indulgence to persons of his persuasion, and in all civil cases their solemn affirmation was allowed to be taken, but that same law expressly stated, that such could not be admitted in criminal cases; and he hoped Mr Miller would see the propriety of complying with those laws, especially in a case where the life of a man was at stake.

Mr MILLER said, We are fully sensible of the indulgence and protection we enjoy from Government, for which we are thankful, but in this case my mind is fully made up, that it is my duty not to take an oath. I know that the Jewish law allowed oaths to be taken, but CHRIST taught his disciples not to swear, and I think it my duty to obey this commandment.

Lord ESKROVE said, he must be sensible, that all

persons in this country were bound to take an oath, when called upon in similar cases, and by his refusing to do so now, he was denying that Court and the country the means of carrying the law and justice into effect, and also preventing the prisoner at the bar from the benefit of his evidence, if it should tend to his acquittal. His Lordship again admonished him to reflect upon this matter, and also informed him, that the consequences of refusing to give evidence on oath as required, were by law very severe.

Mr MILLER said, I cannot help the consequences, or the contradiction that may be put on my conduct, for refusing to take an oath; but I hope the Court will not put an unfavourable construction on the refusal, when I state, that it is not out of any disrespect to the Court or the Government of the country, but founded on a persuasion of my religious duty.

Lord ESKROVE said, that he was sorry to see so respectable a man in the situation he now was; for however much inclined the Court might be to allow every indulgence to persons holding these opinions, yet it was not in their power to do so. They must act according to law, and it was their duty to call on him to say, under a solemn oath, in the presence of God, what he knew concerning the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and by not doing so, he was refusing to the jury and the Court the necessary information to enable them to judge of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and consequently of preventing them from doing justice to him and to the country.

Mr MILLER said, he was in the power of the Court, and ready to submit to whatever they might order respecting him.

Lord ESKROVE again reminded him, that it was not in the power of the Court to do any other way than what the law had appointed.

The Court then ordered the Clerk to minute it down, that the oath having been duly tendered to the witness, he had refused to take it.

Lord DUNSMAN addressed the witness, and pointed out to him the necessity of complying with what the law required. He expressed his regret, that a person of so respectable appearance and character should still persist in opposing what the law required; but since it was so, he was bound to do what the law ordered, and found it necessary that the witness should be committed to prison.

Lord CRAIG said, he was sorry to observe the witness persist in his determination, because the consequences must be very severe upon him. He would not pretend to discuss his religious opinions, nor say whether they were or were not erroneous. For his own part, he was for giving liberty to religious opinions, whether erroneous or not, so far as the safety of the laws of the land would admit; and the law has allowed, that persons holding these opinions may give their evidence, in all civil cases, without taking an oath; but further than this the law has not gone; so that in all criminal cases an oath is absolutely necessary. The witness has said that his solemn affirmation would be equally effective and binding on him as an oath. It may be so, said his Lordship, and I have no occasion to dispute that; but the law has thought otherwise, and declared, that, in all matters in which the life of a man is at stake, evidence must be given on oath. The witness is under the protection of the law, and must be governed by the law. The Court is not at liberty to dispense with it, and therefore he must concur with the opinion that has been given, that the witness must be committed to prison.

Lord MATHEW said, the witness has refused to comply with what the law has required; and although in this case it may not be so, yet men are frequently to be met with, who, for the sake of concealing the truth, will to avoid an oath. It is not for man to dive into his heart, and discover from what motive a witness refuses to take an oath. If errors in conscience respecting religious opinions were to be admitted before a human jurisdiction, and thus evidence withheld, the ends of justice would frequently be defeated. This is not a matter of discretion with the Court, which is under the necessity of acting as the law directs.

Lord ESKROVE again expressed his opinion coinciding with what the other Judges had expressed. He also observed, that men entertain many different opinions of religious matters, that there are some who refuse to pay lawful debts such as those due to the Clergy. If a witness is cited to appear in Court and fails to do so, a warrant is granted against him, and he is compelled to come and give evidence. This, however, is a more flat and positive denial to the Court, and cannot be allowed to pass.

Mr MILLER here mentioned to the Court two acts of Parliament, one passed in the reign of King William, and another in the reign of George II. which he said took off the penalties which had attached to Quakers.

The Court, after examining these acts, found they related to civil cases only.

Mr MILLER then requested to be allowed to state some observations in writing, which the Court readily assented to, and he was sent out to the robing room.—The Lord Advocate at the same time, with his usual politeness, ordered that he should be furnished with whatever books he chose to call for, also paper, pens, and ink.

JOHN WIGHAM, shopkeeper to George Miller, being called, said he was a Quaker, and refused taking the oath.

The Lord Advocate and Court stated their opinion to him, and the consequence of his refusal, but he still persisted—after which he was sent into the same room with the preceding witnesses.

ALEXANDER CRICKSHANK, hosier, Edinburgh, also a Quaker, refused to take the oath.

ANDREW REID, shopkeeper to Alexander Crickshank, also a Quaker, refused to take the oath.

Lord CRAIG put the following strong case for his consideration:—"Supposing that a person was placed at that bar to be tried for his life, whom you knew to be innocent, and could inform the Court and the Jury of such circumstances as would acquit him, would you see that innocent person condemned and suffer death, rather than take this oath, which would enable you to give that evidence which would save him?"

Witness—I would consider myself justifiable in not taking the oath.

He was then sent to the robing room.

JOHN WITCHELL, grocer, Edinburgh, being also a Quaker, refused to take the oath.

Lord ESKROVE stated to him the same case as that put to the preceding witness by Lord Craig.

The witness answered—My conscience would not accuse me—I take no oath.

MARY NICOLSON, also one of the people called Quakers, was brought into Court, but was allowed to go away without a single question being put to her.

JOHN HARDY, being sworn, said he is shop-keeper to Mr Witcheill. He never saw the prisoner in his master's shop. On a Monday evening in December, a man came and bought some sugar, and offered to change a 20l. note. The note was given back to the person, and not changed. About a week after, he was called to the Sheriff Clerk's Office, where he saw the prisoner; but cannot positively say that he recollected him

have been the person who offered the 20l. note, but thought it was something like him in size. He wore a dark grey coat. The person who offered the note went away, and said he would send for the goods, which he did next day, by a girl, who mentioned the name of "Stewart." She paid the money, and got the goods.

Mr. PATRICK SANDERSON, a teller in the Banking-house of Messrs. W. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co., said, on the 21st December, he received a slip of paper handed to him, requesting him to stop five Falkirk Bank-notes thereon specified. He immediately recollected having got a Falkirk 20l. note a little time before, and found it to be No. 277. Here he identified the note marked with his name on the back. He carried down the note to Mr. Kerr of the Post Office, who told him that it was one of the notes abstracted from a letter. The witness told him, he could not positively say from whom he received it, but he thought that he might have received it from a Quaker, for a bill on London. The witness then went, at the request of Mr. Kerr, to the shop of Mr. Cruickshank, a Quaker, who was the shopman who had been in the Banking-house, and asked him, whether he had given him this 20l. note, at the time he was paying the money at the Banking-house? He said he might have done it, but his master would know better. Mr. Cruickshank then came and said—

Here Mr. GILLIES offered an objection and the witness was removed.

Mr. Gillies stated, that he objected to the witness being allowed to give in evidence what was said by Cruickshank about the person from whom he received the note. He observed that the Court had refused to allow Mr. Cruickshank to give any evidence when in the Court even upon his solemn affirmation; and would they now allow this witness to state that as evidence which Cruickshank had told him only in a loose conversation. It was a doctrine well known in law that hearsay evidence would not be admitted in cases of this nature.

Lord Advocate answered, that his brother was pushing the doctrine respecting hearsay evidence a little too far; for it would be very extraordinary to allow a proof of all the conversation which had passed between Mr. Kerr, Mr. Sanderson, and Mr. Cruickshank's clerk, and yet disallow and stop that evidence when it came to what Cruickshank himself had said, who, it must be admitted, was best able to know the fact. It is true, said his Lordship, if I do not support this, by other evidence, then it may be fit for the panel's counsel to argue afterwards on the deficiency of it, and it will lie with the jury to consider what weight they will lay upon it; but am I to be prevented from tracing how this note came into Court which was abstracted from the Post Office?

Mr. GILLIES said, the Lord Advocate had not answered the objection he had made. His Lordship seems to admit, that hearsay evidence cannot be brought forward, and yet he argues for the admission of this witness to tell a story which was told to him by another person. If his Lordship denies that this is hearsay evidence, in God's name let him say what hearsay evidence is. If his Lordship had any better evidence to support this point, why did he not produce it? why not bring it forward in its proper place? and not thus reverse the order of things.

Mr. BOYLE replied to Mr. Gillies.

Their Lordships then delivered their opinions, and were unanimous in repelling the objection.

The witness being called in, said, Mr. Cruickshank told him, that was the note he had sent to the Office, and that he had got it from his friend over the way, upon which he, along with the witness and Mr. Beveridge, went over the street to Mr. Miller's shop, and Mr. Miller said, he did give a 20l. Falkirk note to Cruickshank, but upon looking at the note, he did not positively say it was the note he had given; that he did not know the person's name he had got it from. Mr. Beveridge then got the note, and the witness went away.

The Court ordered all the Quakers to be brought into the Court and asked them whether they still persisted in their former opinion, to which they answered they did. Mr. Miller then read from a book extracts from some acts of Parliament by which he thought Quakers were exempt from penalties for not taking an oath. It was, however, found that these exemptions only applied to civil cases, and all criminal cases were excepted. The Court then informed them that as this was quite a new case in the history of the Court, some time would be necessary to consider of it, and therefore they would be allowed to go home at the present, but they must attend the Court on Monday next. They were then dismissed.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, shop-keeper to James Ballantine, grocer, Edinburgh—Recollected a man coming to buy a pound of tea, and change a 20l. Falkirk note in the shop on the 17th December last. He did not then know him, and does not think he would now know him, but in the Sheriff Clerk's Office, he saw a man that resembled him in size. When he came to the shop the note was sent out to be exchanged by a boy, James Torrence, who brought back the change, and after deducting the value of the tea and sugar, the balance was paid to the person, in which balance there was two pounds in 5s. notes, and the rest in guinea notes and silver. It was between 9 and 10 at night; he had on a whitish great coat; he said the person was the person he had seen in Sheriff Clerk's Office.

JOHN STRACHAN, shop-keeper to Mr. Thomas Arrol, grocer, Edinburgh, said, on 17th December last he gave change for a Falkirk 20l. note to James Torrence, Mr. Ballantine's boy, about 10 o'clock at night; there was 2l. of the change in 5s. notes. On the day following he carried some money to the Royal Bank, but cannot be positive whether that note was in it. The next morning Mr. Arrol opened the shop door himself, and there were 3 boys in the shop before witness came in the morning. At 3 o'clock he took out all the money in the drawer, and carried it to the Bank; did not acquaint Mr. Arrol that he had given change of a 20l. note; others in the shop had access to the drawer besides the witness, for the purposes of putting in money and taking it out for giving change. The payment made that day to the Bank was 200l. Upon the Saturday following he told Mr. Waugh of the Royal Bank, that he had paid him in a 20l. note of the Falkirk Bank. This was in consequence of Mr. Williamson, messenger, having called the preceding evening, asking whether any 20l. Falkirk note had been offered at the shop. Cannot say that he saw a 20l. note in the drawer on the Tuesday, which was the day after the note was changed; that when he shut the shop on the evening amount of the sum then in the drawer, viz. 53l. 10s. Here the witness was shown the two notes which were labelled on, and pointed out the one so marked.

Cross-examined—You have said that was the note you changed. No—I cannot say.

Mr. ARROL, grocer, said John Strachan was in the use of carrying his money to the bank. The witness usually counts the money before it is sent to the bank, but cannot say whether there was a 20l. note in the sum paid in on the 18th December when 200l. was paid. Upon the Friday evening Mr. Williamson called and asked if he had changed any 20l. notes but he did not recollect any such thing particularly, but John Strachan recollected changing one for Mr. Ballantine's boy.

Mr. JOHN WAUGH, teller in the Royal Bank, said, it is customary for agents of country banks to change country notes on the Falkirk and Fridays; Messrs. Kinnear and Son are agents for the Falkirk Bank. On Friday 21st December last, he recollected he exchanged notes with Messrs. Kinnear. The sum exchanged that day amounted to 2200l. There was only one 20l. note among the whole. Upon the Friday while Mr. Kinnear's clerk was in the bank, Mr. Beveridge called and gave the witness information of some notes that were missing of Falkirk Bank. He immediately said there is the gentleman now with whom I am exchanging them; there is only one 20l. note among them, and you had better look at them. Mr. Kinnear's clerk, however, carried the notes to his own counting house with him. Next day Mr. Williamson, messenger, called and enquired about the 20l. note. The witness sent him to Mr.

Kinnear, from whom he soon returned, bringing with him a 20l. note and having Mr. Kinnear's initials on it. Upon speaking on the subject, he told the circumstance as far as he could recollect, but could not pretend to identify the note as it had been 24 hours out of his possession, neither had he taken particular notice of it, and it was with these explanations that he then put his initials on it.

Mr. DAVID KINNEAR, banker in Edinburgh, said, their company is agent for the Falkirk Bank, and exchange notes with the Royal Bank every Tuesday and Friday. Mr. Kerr had given notice of some notes being missing, and on Saturday Mr. Williamson came and said he had been told in the Royal Bank that a note for 20l. was among those exchanged with the bank. The witness looked over what had been got from the bank and found a note for 20l. No. 3-77 among them. Upon the Friday he had examined the notes, but could not find the note; on the Saturday he searched for it again and found it, but by that time the notes from the bank had been mixed with other notes which he had also previously examined. There was also some other notes, so that he cannot be positive to what parcel the note in question belonged.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMSON, messenger in Edinburgh, said, he called in December last at the Royal Bank, in consequence of information from Mr. Arrol's clerk that a 20l. Falkirk note had been paid in by him there; he was told Mr. Kinnear's lad had got it, on which he went there and received a 20l. note which he marked on the back. The witness then identified the note.

Mr. ALEXANDER RAMSAY, cashier of the Falkirk Bank, proved the notes to be those issued by that bank.

Here two declarations which had been emitted by the prisoner when he was apprehended were read in Court, after they had been identified by the Magistrates who examined him and other witnesses.

EXCULPATORY PROOF.

WILLIAM KERR, Esq. Secretary of the Post Office, was called on the part of the prisoner. He stated, that when he was received into the Office, he brought recommendations from many respectable gentlemen, who gave him a most unexceptionable character. That in the Office he had always maintained that character, and such was his, the witness's opinion of him, that he would have entrusted him with the most important concerns. That in consequence of this, he, along with Mr. Ronaldson, had joined in an application to get him appointed to be guard to one of the mail coaches as a more lucrative employment than that of a letter carrier, whose salary is only 21s. a year, while a guard of the mail, with salary and perquisites which he receives from passengers, &c. may amount to upwards of 50s. a year. That in consequence of this application an appointment was received for him, but he was sorry to say, that by the time it came the prisoner had been three days in jail upon this charge. He added, that many gentlemen had regretted that he had gone into the Post Office, because it deprived them of employing him, as they considered him a very honest and faithful man, and that his manners were always respectful and obliging.

Mr. RONALDSON, surveyor in the Post Office, acquiesced in all that Mr. Kerr had said, and that he always considered him as a faithful and attentive servant.

Mr. ROBERT STEWART, writer, Edinburgh, said, he had been long in the use of employing the prisoner, and that he always found him act with fidelity, and he considered him a man of unimpeachable character.

Here the whole evidence closed.

LORD ADVOCATE rose and addressed the jury on the part of the prosecution. He said it was unnecessary for him to remind them of the nature of the charge, which, by a variety of statutes passed both by the British and Scots Parliaments, for the security of that mode of conveyance by the Post Office, had involved the life of this unhappy man. Owing to a very uncommon circumstance, a number of most respectable witnesses, when called upon to discharge the greatest of all duties in a civilized nation, could not, after every endeavour, owing to scruples, innocent he believed on their part, but highly dangerous to society, be brought to give evidence in this case, and therefore it was found necessary after all to dismiss them for the present, to wait the further consideration of the Court. But in alluding to this, he did not wish that any impression should come upon their minds, or fall upon this unhappy man; for it is your duty, said his Lordship, to consider the case in the same way as if these persons had never come into Court, and not to presume, that, by their evidence, any thing would have come out to establish the guilt of the prisoner. The jury are to consider simply what evidence is adduced (to apply to both the notes labelled, and whether, though part of the evidence only applies to the one, there is not perfect evidence as to the other. Because, though there were five notes abstracted, I might have given up four, and confined myself to one, if the evidence on that one was complete, it would have been equally imperious on you in returning a verdict.

The indictment states, and the evidence proves, that a gentleman in Grangemouth, on the 14th December last, had a sum of money to send to Leith. That he enclosed five 20l. notes, of the Falkirk Bank, in a letter, of which he took a transcript, and the numbers of the notes in his letter book, an extract of which he had read in Court. It is material to attend to two of these notes, No. 3 and 77, for these are two of the notes which were abstracted, and are now on the table, as is proved by the evidence of Mr. Swinton. It appears also, though he stated it with regret, yet it was a truth, and fortunate for the sake of justice, however heavy it may fall on the unhappy man who now heard him, that the attention paid by Mr. Swinton was such, that this letter was put into a locked bag, not entrusted in the hands of the common runner, and this bag was delivered to the Clerk of the Falkirk office, who found it locked in the usual way, so that it is simply impossible, if credit is given to the oath of Mr. Stuart of the Falkirk office, to believe that the letter had been abstracted by the runner, for he says the bag was no way cut, and the lock was secure. Mr. Swinton's answer from Leith was due on Sunday, but he recollecting that at the bottom he had said, "I will see you soon," was not surprised that no answer was received that day. On the Tuesday however he receives a letter, complaining the money had not come to hand. It may be said, it is possible the letter might have been taken out between Falkirk and Edinburgh, but because I cannot bring proof of the safe conveyance of that letter on the way, are you to give way to bare possibilities in the face of other evidence of its arrival at the place of delivery. The evidence of Longmoor, which is confirmed also by Ingram, proves, that a letter with that address was called out at the Post-office by nine in the morning, and the time of the arrival of the Falkirk post is about seven.

This fixes down the receipt of the letter at Edinburgh. It proves more, for if this letter had been damaged when he exhibited and called out, would it not have appeared so? As to the discrepancy between Longmoor and Swinton. Longmoor tells you the letter was addressed to Edinburgh, and some person called out Leith. Mr. Swinton says so far as he knows it was addressed Leith; but is this mistake impossible, or is it impossible in persons corresponding casually to misdirect the place. But it is proved, that all the Scots letters come to Edinburgh, and there is a delivery to Leith. From the panel's own declaration, at least his second declaration, which is much more to the truth, and which does not require me to point out nevertheless to you, that although he so far in that speaks truth, yet, as was formerly the case with an unfortunate man who stood in the same situation, he too attempts to

throw off part of the crime from his own shoulders and attach it to his innocent children, by saying they had torn or burnt the letter. Longmoor and Ingram tell you that Stewart called Leith. The thing speaks for itself—Stewart was the carrier to Leith, and knew that Gladstones and Son resided in Leith, although he says the letter was addressed to Milne and Son.

Longmoor also tells you, that when letters come from the bar, the carriers are debited for them, and when any are mis-ported they are carried back to the bar by Smith, who pays the postage to A. B. C. or whoever it may be. But the prisoner, in this case, took his letter himself and paid the postage, and he admits when spoken to by Mr. Mathew and Mr. Swinton's clerk, that he carried the letter which he had received, to Milne and Son. Therefore, he admits he got a letter which never was delivered, nor has he produced any witnesses to say so. He says in his declaration, that he had a letter addressed to Milne and Son, which he put into his coat pocket, and here we are left in the dark farther than his own assertion. It is not proved by the prisoner, and he ought to have done so, that as he paid 8d. off postage for this letter, so he got it back again. I ask again, was it a present he made of this postage, or how did he get it back. It is proved distinctly by Mr. Swinton that Messrs. Gladstones never received that letter or the notes on the table, but if you believe there is no evidence that they did not receive them, it is in vain for me to argue more on this question. On the Thursday the matter comes out, and Gibson, Mr. Swinton's clerk, calls on Mr. Mathew, and both of them speak to Stewart on the subject. I see Mr. Mathew had such an opinion of Stewart, that after the first conversation with him, he writes to Mr. Swinton that he had reason to believe the letter had been then forwarded. When I see this man's character hitherto unblemished, I have only to lament that he has so far yielded to temptation, as to be led into the paths of vice.

His Lordship then came to trace note 3. On this he observed, that Mr. Williamson declared it was what he obtained from Mr. Kinnear's Office, on Saturday the 22d December. Mr. Kinnear says, that on searching the bundles he found it. But where has it been between the former Saturday and that Saturday; through whom had it come into his custody? On the Friday he received 2,200l. from the Royal Bank, and some from others. If other notes had been received between Friday when Mr. Kinnear made his first search, and the Saturday when he made the second search, then it might have been possible it came from some other person, but he tells you he found it in the aggregate bundle of these notes. In the Royal Bank, we find a merchant pays in money from day to day, and Tuesdays and Fridays are the days of exchanging notes with other banks. Mr. Waugh tells you he made up a parcel of notes, in which was a single note for 20l. of the Falkirk Bank. It is also proved by Mr. Waugh that he received from Strachan, Mr. Arrol's clerk, 200l. and that this was paid in since Monday.

There is another circumstance. Strachan, previous to shutting the shop on the evening he received the note, marked on the back of it the amount of the sum in the cash drawer. It is therefore proved that the note 3, was in Arrol's drawer on Monday evening; and it is also clear this note must have been paid into the Bank next day. Now as there was only one note of this kind in the Royal Bank, if not that which was in Mr. Arrol's, what note can it be? and also having 53l. 10s. marked on the back of it. If ever a case was clear, this is clear that this is the note which Arrol's clerk received from Ballantyne's boy; and Mr. Ballantyne's clerk tells you, that on that very Monday evening a man came to his shop with the note. It is a rule of law, that if stolen property is traced to the custody of a person, that person must shew how he came by that property; and it is not every story a jury will believe; it must be probable, and not an idle tale. If he remains fullen and silent, his silence will not convict him; but if there are circumstances of guilt, it will show no proof of innocence.

It is admitted by the prisoner in his own declaration, that he exchanged two 20l. notes. He also admits, that he received two letters, one of which, he says, might have been directed to Messrs. Gladstones, but he speaks of his children having torn or burnt a letter. Is it to be believed that the children would pick the father's pocket, and is there no person there to see the children or prevent them from burning themselves? but still two of the notes escape; and what would have been the conduct of an honest man? Does he return the notes? No, he exchanges them and pays some debts. It is proved by Hardy, that a person came to Witchell's shop and offered a 20l. note to be exchanged to pay some sugar, and when Hardy saw the prisoner in the Sheriff's Chamber, he thought him like the person who bought the sugar and said his name was Stewart. Taking all these circumstances together, where is there any doubt of the proof attaching to the prisoner?

Thus his Lordship said, he had gone through the evidence of this case, which with regret he found, brought against the prisoner; more especially when the excellent character given him by many respectable gentlemen is taken into consideration, and there are other circumstances which he felt severe when called upon to discharge this part of his duty; but when the importance of the case to the public is kept in view, he found that all other considerations must give way to his duty to the public, and he was compelled from all the circumstances adduced, to call on the jury for a verdict finding the panel guilty.

Mr. GILLIES rose, and addressed the jury on the part of the panel. He said this charge involved the life of the panel, and was of so serious a nature, that, if found guilty, he will no doubt meet an awful fate. But, said Mr. Gillies, not a legal vestige of proof has been adduced before you this day. It has been proved, that Mr. Swinton, on the 14th December, sent a letter addressed to Messrs. Gladstones, which came to Edinburgh, but then I ask the public prosecutor what became of this letter. From the moment it came to Edinburgh, there is no proof where it went afterwards: But I will tell you what became of it, it went to Messrs. Gladstones in Leith, and this is what you as jurymen are bound to believe, because the Lord Advocate has brought no proof that it did not go there. It is stated, that Mr. Swinton received a letter, saying, they had not received it; but is this single line of a letter to be sufficient to convince you of a fact by which you are to return a verdict of guilty against this unhappy man. Besides, neither the Lord Advocate nor Mr. Swinton have produced this letter. They might have received the money after they wrote the letter complaining it had not come, and there is no proof to the contrary.

The law of evidence is not of this or that particular country; it is the investigation of truth by written or parole evidence, the same over the globe from Ja-

pan to Peru. The best evidence of every fact is always required, and it will not be disputed, that such is the law of this country. In England the same principle runs through their law. Judge Blackstone says it must be the best evidence that can be got; and if that evidence is not produced, it is to be presumed it has been kept back for an improper purpose. Now I ask, why has not the Messrs. Gladstones been produced; they might have been so; and therefore, as the public prosecutor has not done it, you are to presume they would have established the point I assert.

The letter that came to the Post office, Longmoor says, had not many plies in it, and yet it five 20l. notes were in it, and every note must have at least been folded three times, it must have contained 15 plies. The conversation Mr. Mathew had with the panel, goes only to this, that he received a letter addressed to Messrs. Milne and Son. His own declaration is to the same effect. A declaration of a panel is no proof whatever; it is an admission, but the law is too humane and just to lay hold of a panel's declaration emitted in the peculiar situation of imprisonment, and I may now ask has the prosecutor traced this letter and these notes to the prisoner.

As to the note found in Mr. Kinnear's, it is observable he had searched all his notes on the Friday, which he had got from the Royal Bank, but could not find it. How then are you to believe, that, when he found it on Saturday, it was one of that parcel? Mr. Waugh says he had a note; but how are you sure but he got it from Messrs. Gladstones or others? The Lord Advocate speaks of possibilities, and whether it was possible for him to trace this note from Falkirk to Edinburgh; I say, it was possible for him to trace it from one shop to another on the South Bridge—why was not the person who carried the note from Ballantyne's shop to Arrol's produced here? I say he changed one note for another, when carrying it; and you cannot believe any thing else, for the Lord Advocate has not proved it otherwise; and if he has not done so, why has he not done it?—because he could not; and you must not supply any thing by supposition, when supposition is to affect the life of the prisoner.

As to Ballantyne's shop-man, where is the evidence that he got the note from the prisoner, when he tells you he does not know the man. Are you to hang a man upon this evidence? I say you have not evidence upon which to hang a dog. The panel is not bound to say how he came by these notes, for these notes never were in his custody.

As to Mr. Sanderson's evidence, I was afraid he might have told some story by report, which might have affected the prisoner, but how was I surprised to find that he only told a story how a Quaker got the note from his friend over the way.

Mr. GILLIES went over all the arguments used by the Lord Advocate, and combated them with great justice to his client. We are sorry that want of room prevents us from giving his speech more in detail. He concluded by calling the attention of the jury to the good character which had been given of the prisoner, and hoped that they would be of opinion the Lord Advocate had failed to adduce any proof sufficient to substantiate the charge against the prisoner, and therefore they would fall to return a verdict of acquittal.

LORD EXCHEQUER went over the whole proof, which he laid before the jury, in a very full and distinct manner, recommending them to take the whole circumstances under consideration in forming their verdict.

When his Lordship finished, the jury were enclosed about 12 o'clock at night, and on Tuesday they returned a verdict, finding by a plurality of voices, the panel guilty.

After a very pathetic and suitable address from Lord Exchequer, the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday the 6th of March next.

So soon as the panel heard his sentence, he fainted and was supported by one of the guards attending—after remaining some time in a most distressing state, he revived a little, and was carried to prison in a sedan chair.

This morning's London Papers are very barren of intelligence. Two Hamburg mails are again due, and the French papers which were received prior to the arrival of last Hamburg mails, anticipated the greater part of the intelligence they brought.

By a letter from a mercantile house in Leghorn to their friends here, we are happy to learn, that that port is under no apprehension of the French, being perfectly prepared for a defence.

By the Madrid papers, and letters brought by the Lisbon mail, it appears that the demand relative to the Walloon and Swiss troops, made by the French Directory, had met with an unqualified refusal from the Spanish Court—and that an important change was expected from the immediate re-establishment of the Prince of Peace.

We have received Dublin papers to-day to the date of Saturday last. The affairs of Ireland wear a very dark aspect. Cork is the only place in the whole kingdom which has expressed itself in favour of the union. In Dublin various associations are formed for opposing that measure. The Speaker of the Commons, Mr. FORSTER, has addressed his constituents in the county of Louth, expressing his disapprobation of the union, and his acquiescence in their sentiments. In our next we hope to be able to give some accounts of the reception the Parliament is likely to give the measure.

Accounts from the county of Clare announce that 80000 insurgents are in arms there.

RUMOURED DISMISSALS IN DUBLIN.

The Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. John Toler, his Majesty's Attorney General.

The Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, Prime Sergeant.

Lord Shannon dismissed from the Treasury Board.

Lord Carhampton from the Ordnance.

Thomas Burgh, Esq. from the Treasury Board of the same, and from his place of Secretary Board.

From the Revenue Board, the Hon. Thomas Knox, John Wolf, and John Forster, Esqrs.

John C. Beresford from his places of Storekeeper and Taster of Wines at the Custom House.

The number of vessels which have arrived at the port of Leith, from 1st January 1793 to Dec. 1793, is 2553, being 225 more than the preceding year, and more than any former year.

On Friday the 18th current, the Reverend Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, from the Chapel of Ease in Dunfermline, was admitted minister of the parish of Slamannau, in the Presbytery of Linlithgow.

Died here, on Sunday last, Mrs. MARY ADAM, relict of the late Rev. Dr. John Drysdale.

Died at Dumfries, on Tuesday last, Miss ANN HERON, eldest daughter to the Reverend Mr. JAMES HERON, Minister of Kirkcubright.

For remainder of Edinburgh news—See next page.

Died at Brechin, 21st inst. Mrs ELIZABETH ANGUS, relict of the late Mr John Bisset, Minister of the Gospel in Brechin. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this notification of her death.

Died at Brifoll, the 6th December, JAMES LAW, Esq. Whitlaid.

On Tuesday last, in the Grammar School of Aberdeen, died suddenly, aged 54, Mr ALEXANDER LEITH, preacher of the Gospel; who had taught in that seminary with the greatest success and approbation for more than twenty-one years.

On Sunday last, died at Blairgorts, in the 17th year of his age, Mr ANDREW DOWIE, son of the late BENJAMIN DOWIE of Blairgorts, Stirlingshire.

JOHN BRADON, late farmer at Mill of Finhaven, in the parish of Othlaw, died at his own house at Milltown of Finhaven, the 20th day of January 1799, in the eighty-sixth year of his age; a man of good character, and much beloved by his neighbours and acquaintances.

DUBLIN.—Jan. 16.
Yesterday, we understand one of the great officers of state received letters of dismissal from his official situation, in consequence, it is supposed, of refusing his support to a measure of great importance, which is to be brought forward in the ensuing session of Parliament.

JANUARY 17.
His Excellency the Marquis CORNWALLIS held a Privy Council at the Castle on Tuesday, when the county of Clare was proclaimed out of the peace, upon a memorial and requisition of 19 of its Magistrates.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN PARNELL has retired from the situation of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. ISAAC CORKY, it is said, will succeed the above Right Hon. Gentleman.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.
A trial of a nature precisely similar with that of Messrs. HAYES, of which we gave a report in our paper of Saturday, was set down for hearing yesterday, where an Officer of Excise, as in the former case, suing for penalties, was plaintiff, and Messrs. STRINGS were defendants. But the plaintiff declining to proceed, the defendants, according to the practice of Court, become entitled to their costs.

We are authorized to state, that the person who sent us the account of the Exchequer trial, inserted in our paper of Saturday last, has omitted a very material circumstance, viz. that as soon as the jury had returned their verdict for the defendants, the Lord Advocate tendered to the Court a bill of exceptions on the point of law, which carries the cause by appeal to the House of Lords.

A sermon will be preached in the Circus by Mr Ewbank, on Sabbath next, at six o'clock in the evening. The collection to be applied for the benefit of the Society for Propagating the Gospel at Home.—An account of the proceedings of this Society during the bygone year is in the press, and will be published with all convenient speed.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.
On Thursday last, the Prosperine frigate arrived from the North with two vessels under her convoy, and sailed again yesterday with the homeward-bound trade, consisting of about sixty sail. The Raven of Berwick, from Gottenburgh to Berwick joined the convoy in the Sound.

Wind S.E. a fresh breeze, with frost.

ELSNORE, Dec. 8. 1798.

Since our last we have had no arrivals. There is at present sixteen or seventeen sail of British vessels in the Sound waiting convey.—Wind at present N.E. with frost.

ELSNORE, Dec. 11. 1798.

Dec. 14. William, Birton, from Memel to Dundee, timber. Industry, Forter, from ditto to Berwick, ditto.

John, Makem, from ditto to Leith and Kirkcaldy, ditto. John, Bell, from ditto to Grangemouth, ditto.

Mary, Taylor, from ditto to Leith, hides, &c.

The above ships sailed this forenoon, in company with about twelve or thirteen more, under command of the Camilla, Captain Forter, of Newcastle, after having presented a memorial to the Consul, stating the danger they were exposed to on account of the frost, which rendered their ground tackle unfit for service, a verified copy of this document is sent to Lloyd's Coffeehouse.

The Carrier of Alloa, Ogilvie, got upon Memel Bar, and is reported to be got off water logged. The Tagus, of Dundee, will be ready for sea in a few days.—Wind S.E. sharp frost.

ELSNORE, Dec. 13. 1798.

Dec. 16. Pileissie, Mackie, from Memel to Grangemouth, timber. We have at present a thaw, with some showers.—Wind N.N.E.

ELSNORE, Dec. 18. 1798.

Dec. 21. Juno, Oliphant, from Dantzic to Leith, sundries.

No convey having arrived, the Commanders of the British ships now lying in the Sound have determined to proceed as soon as the wind will permit, judging it dangerous to lie longer on account of the severity of the weather.

Wind N.N.E. freezing hard.

ELSNORE, Dec. 22. 1798.

By letters from Gottenburgh of the 19th inst. we are informed, that the Barras schooner of 14 guns, and 58 men, sailed from Marstrand, the 17th on a cruise.

No convey having arrived, all the vessels sailed this morning except the Rover of Hull, Captain Wilson, who is gone into Nevah Harbour, with intention to winter.

Wind easterly, hard frost.

ELSNORE, the 25th December 1798.

Dec. 29. Worthing Am, Drabe, from Memel to London, timber.

On Thursday last, all the British ships remaining in the Sound were obliged to go to sea on account of the ice, which came down in great quantities from the neighbouring bays and creeks.

An English ship and brig have arrived in the Sound in the night from the Baltic, but as no boat can get to them for ice, we cannot learn who they are.—Wind S.W. with a severe frost.

ELSNORE, Dec. 29. 1798.

Since our last we have had no arrivals of British vessels.—The communication between the shore and the two British vessels, mentioned in our last as arrived from the Baltic, being still cut off by the great quantity of drive ice in the Sound, we have not learnt any particulars respecting them.

Wind N. thick weather, with frost.

ELSNORE, Jan. 1. 1799.

ARRIVED AT STROMNESS.

January 1. Betsey and Janet, Fleet, of Stromness, from Leith, goods.—Favourite, Fisher, of Whitehaven, from Dantzic, for Liverpool, logs.

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

Jan. 18.—ARCHIBALD RICHARDSON, Brewer in Newton-Douglas—Creditors to meet in the King's Arms Inn there, on the 30th current, at noon, to choose an interim factor; and on the 30th February, to choose a trustee.

Creditors of ROBERT MC CONOCHE, Merchant in Ayr, to meet in the counting-house of John Alexander, merchant in Glasgow, the trustee, on the 7th February, at one P.M. to receive their dividends, and give directions.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JAMES DUNLOP, late of Garnkirk.

GILBERT HAMILTON, merchant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of James Dunlop, late of Garnkirk, having made up states of the effects that have been converted into money, and of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him in manner as required by the act of Parliament, together with a general view of the affairs of the said late, the same lie open for the inspection of the creditors, or their agents, at the Trustee's writing-room in Queen's Street, until Saturday the 23d March next, when a general meeting of the creditors of their agents, is to be held in the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of giving such orders as may appear necessary for the future management and winding up of the affairs; but as sufficient funds have not been recovered there can be no dividend.

GLASGOW, 21st Jan. 1799.

DUTY ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS OR ENSIGNS.

A summary of the provisions of the Act, and of the manner in which the same are to be enforced, is given in the following Observations, which may be acceptable to the Public.

The Duty attaches on several descriptions of Persons who may not be aware of it, viz.

First Class.—THE DUTY OF TWO GUINEAS
Is to be paid by every Person keeping a Coach or other Carriage, chargeable with the Assessed Taxes, on which any Armorial Bearing or Ensign is painted, and the Mantle only being painted on the Carriage is chargeable, as it is considered as a part of the Arms: this Duty attaches in like manner on Houskeepers or Innkeepers.

Second Class.—THE DUTY OF ONE GUINEA
Is to be paid by every Person (not having any Armorial Bearings on their Carriages, and consequently not having paid the Duty of Two Guineas) who are Houskeepers, and use or wear any Armorial Bearing or Ensign, or who shall be possessed of any Seal, or Plate, or other Article, on which the same shall be painted, engraved, &c.

And attaches as follows, viz.

On all Incorporated Companies, except the Corporations of Cities, Boroughs, or Towns.

On all Trading Companies, Hospitals, Inns of Court, Societies, &c.

On all Persons using any Armorial Bearing to distinguish their Articles in Trade, such as Patent Medicines, Water Colours, &c.

On all Persons having any Armorial Bearing affixed in their Books, or on the Buttons of their Servants, or on their Harness, Holsters, or Saddles, or otherwise ornamentally displayed.

Third Class.—THE DUTY OF TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE
Is to be paid on all the different Articles described under the Second Class, by all Lodgers and Innkeepers (who do not pay the House Tax at any place, or keep Carriages with Armorial Bearings.)

A Gentleman's payment for his own Certificate does not exempt his Wife, Son, or Daughter, who are notwithstanding chargeable with the lesser tax of six pence, if they use Armorial Bearings.

Foreigners are chargeable with the different Duties.

Penalty on neglect of payment Twenty Pounds, one half of which is to be paid to the Informer.

Lists of Persons who have paid the Duty to be affixed on the Church Doors of each parish.

Lists of each District are open to the inspection of any person during the hours of Business at the different Offices, on the Payment of Sixpence; and the Officers appointed to issue Certificates for using Hair Powder are also open to issue Armorial Bearings.

A VILLA IN THE VICINITY OF EDINBURGH.
To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday 25th January 1799, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF LIXMOUNT, with the Office-houses, Garden, &c. pleasantly situated upon the Lands of Trinity Mains, within two miles of the city of Edinburgh, one mile of Leith, and a few minutes walk of the Frith of Forth, and consequently very convenient for sea-bathing.

The house, which commands very extensive views, and is surrounded with a Lawn and Shrubbery, consists of a dining-room, a drawing-room, a parlour, four bed-rooms, and a dressing-room to each, an oval room 25 by 18 feet in the attic story; a kitchen, a laundry, a servants hall, cellars, and other conveniences.

The Office-houses consist of a barn, two stables, a byre, hay-lofts, apartments for servants, and sundry other conveniences. The garden contains about an acre of ground, the north side whereof is fenced with a wall 15 feet high, covered with fruit trees of the best kinds and qualities.

The grounds are divided into five small inclosures, all walled in; and the premises are plentifully supplied with water from several pump-wells and ponds, which have been dug in different parts of the grounds, as also from a rivulet which forms the south boundary thereof.

For further particulars apply to Harry Davidson, W.S. No. 11, South Hanover Street, or to George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh.

AYRSHIRE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, lying in the parishes of Craigh and Mauchline, and shire of Ayr, are to be Sold by private bargain:

Lot I.—The Lands of HILL, RATTENRAW, MAUCHLINE CLOSE, LADESIDE, LITTLEHILL, LOCHBAR, and HOLLOW-REDDING, presently rented at 367l. 19s. 4d. Sterling.

These lands are of a very rich soil, and are capable of great improvement, from the abundance of lime and manure in the immediate vicinity, and there is plenty of coals in the lands, which might be wrought to great advantage.

Lot II.—The Lands of BARGOURS, consisting of 150 acres, rented at 97l. 13s. 4d. Sterling. Two of the leases expire at Martinmas 1802, when a great augmentation of rent will take place.

These lands are admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence, from the quantity of fine wood and water within them, and in the neighbourhood, and there is plenty of free stone and lime upon the premises.

The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Ayr.

Both lots lie within four miles of the populous and thriving town of Kilmarnock, 12 of the town of Ayr, and are distant 25 from Glasgow, to all of which places there are excellent roads.

For further particulars application may be made to Thomas Wallace, Esq. of Cairnhill, by Kilmarnock, or to Mr Ferrier, W.S. Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Thursday 28th February 1799, at six o'clock in the evening.

THE TOWN AND LANDS OF WARROCH, consisting of about 607 acres of excellent pasture ground, lying in the parish of Orwell, about four miles west from Kinross.

These lands are at present let to a substantial tenant, whose lease expires at Martinmas 1802, when it is expected the rent will rise considerably. They hold of a subject superior.

For particulars, application may be made to John Young, writer, No. 41, Queen Street, in whose hands are the title deeds, and who has power to conclude a bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

LANDS AND SUPERIORITY IN AYRSHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern in Ayr, the day to be named in a future advertisement.

THE LANDS OF BURNHOUSEHALL, HIGH KATH, LAIGH KATH, and LITTLE LADYKIRK, in the parish of Tarbolton, in two lots, as formerly described; see advertisement August and September last. Some of the leases existing when the lands were formerly advertised being now bought up, most of them are either to be entered to at Martinmas next, or under short leases.

ALSO THE SUPERIORITY OF LOCKERMOSSE.

Persons desirous of viewing the Lands may apply to Mr James Cairnie, factor; and for other information to Mr Thomas Martin, No. 1, George Street, Edinburgh; or Mr John Boswell, writer, Ayr, to either of whom applications for a private sale may also be made.

FARM IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.

To be Let, for such a number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday 1799, as to the houses, grass, and pasture, and at the separation of that crop from the ground as to the arable land.

THE FARM OF WINDYBILLS, with Dwelling-house and Offices, as presently possessed by James Robertson, lying in the parish of Sprouston. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river Tweed, within two miles of the town of Kelso, and more than one half is sufficiently inclosed with thriving hedges, affording excellent shelter. The extent is computed to be 634 English acres, and the soil is considered to be well adapted to the raising of wheat, and to the turnip husbandry.

Offers, in writing, may be addressed to the proprietor, or to James Haldane at Broomlands, his factor, and those not accepted will be concealed. John Gray, baron officer at Sprouston, will show the lands.

HOUSES IN ST JOHN'S STREET, AND MORISON'S CLOSE.

To be Sold by voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, on Monday the 10th February 1799, between two and three o'clock.

LOT I. THAT gentel, convenient, and well-finished HOUSE in St John's Street, No. 6. from the top, presently possessed by Major Ramsay of Whitehills, with the back area, cellars, and other conveniences in back and front thereof.

LOT II. A HOUSE, entering by the first scale stair on the right hand, in Morison's Close, opposite Black Friars Wynd, possessed by Mr Cunningham, boot and shoe maker, at 4l. 10s. yearly rent, with a cellar presently set separately at fifteen shillings.

LOT III. The HOUSE above the preceding house, which has two apartments to the street, possessed by Mrs Patullo, with a cellar, at 14l. yearly.

LOT IV. The HOUSE in the top of same stair, possessed by Mrs Sinclair, at 4l. 18s.

The subjects may be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from twelve till three o'clock.

The upper prices will be moderate, and purchasers accommodated as to the term of payment.

Further particulars, or a private bargain, may be had by applying to Mr Laing, architect, or Mr Smith, W.S. both in St James's Square.

TO BE SOLD, IN JAMES'S COURT.

THAT LARGE COMMODIOUS LODGING in James's Court, west entry, presently possessed by Mr Hill, and consisting of two floors, which communicate with each other by a stair within, with three cellars, one fitted up with catacombs, and two garrets.

The first floor contains a dining-room and drawing-room to the north, with a light closet in each—two large bed-rooms to the south—a large bed closet with fire places—a variety of presses in the lobby, and a good light kitchen.

The second floor contains six rooms, a laundry, with several closets and presses, which, as formerly, may be possessed separately, having access by the common scale stair.

This lodging would accommodate a large family, is very centrally situated for men in business, and is in good order, of easy access by the fore court, and from the Earthen Mound, and commands an extensive view of the New Town, Frith of Forth, and country adjacent.

For particulars apply to Mr Macfarlane, writer to the signet, No. 15, North Frederick Street, New Town.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, the 1st day of February 1799, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS AND ESTATES OF BERRYHOLE, LUMQUHAT, WESTER LUMBENNY, LOCHYHEADS, MAIR'S LAND, and others, with the Teinds and Pertinents of the same, all lying in the parishes of Abdie, Collieston, Auchtermuchty, and Newburgh, and as presently possessed by the following tenants, viz. Berryhole, by John Finlayson; Wester Lumbenny, by Peter Arnot; Lumquhat Mains and Lochyheads, by Robert Arnot; and Mair's Land, by Andrew Young.

The farm of Lumquhat Mains will be out of lease at Martinmas next, when a purchaser may enter to the possession thereof. It contains 200 acres, and is contiguous to the farm of Lochyheads.

The whole of the above lands contain near 900 Scots acres, and the present rent thereof is only about 753l. 8s. Sterling; but as all the lands are capable of great improvement, a considerable rise of rent may be expected at the expiry of the leases.

The whole of the lands hold of the Crown, and afford several freehold qualifications in the county of Fife.

There are some old trees on part of the lands, and there are several excellent situations for houses. The lands will be either sold altogether, or in such lots as may be most agreeable to purchasers.

The writings and conditions of sale, with rentals and measurements of the lands, are in the hands of Mr James Walker, W.S. to whom any person wanting further information may apply.

UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

ROSEBANK AND OTHER LANDS NEAR GLASGOW.

To be Sold, by public roup, within the Tontine Coffeehouse in Glasgow, on Monday the 28th day of January, 1799, at two o'clock afternoon.

LOT I. THE LANDS OF ROSEBANK AND OTHERS, lying contiguous, in the parishes of Rutherglen and Cambuslang, and county of Lanark, distant from Glasgow about four miles; the rental whereof is about 336l. per annum. Upset price 9000l. Sterling.

There is a very neat house and an excellent coat of offices on the Lands, in good repair. The place is well kept, the gardens in complete order, and the timber, the greatest part of which is full grown, is valued at 460l.

The House stands on the south bank of Clyde, and on a bend of the river, the view of which, the city of Glasgow and the rich adjoining country, is uncommonly beautiful.

Possession of the House, &c. and of about 30 acres of Land, enclosed by a high stone wall on the south, and bounded by the river Clyde on the north, may be obtained on a short notice.

The grounds afford many charming situations for building, as the river in its various windings is commanded from almost every part of them.

LOT II. THE LANDS OF FLEMINGTON, lying a mile and a half north of the city of Glasgow. Free rent 87l. Upset price 2300l.

LOT III. THE LANDS OF SPRINGVALE, lying contiguous to Lot II. being separated from it only by the road leading from Glasgow to Edinburgh by Kirkintilloch. Free rent 83l. Upset price 2,200l.

On Lot II. there is a standing of Farm Houses; and a rivulet of water intersects the grounds. On Lot III. there is a House and Offices, which cost in building from 700l. to 800l. Sterling, and might be rendered very commodious either for one or two families.

Part of the price of these lots will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands on proper security; and any person wishing to be informed as to further particulars, or to conclude a private bargain, may apply to John Dunlop, Kinniel House, near Borrowstoness, or to James Davidson, writer to the signet, in whose hands are the title-deeds.

John Reid, gardener at Rosebank, will show Lot I. and the tenant in Springvale the other Lots.

FARM IN BERKSHIRE TO LET.

To be Let, for twenty-one years, or for such other time as may be agreed upon,

THE FARM OF HOMEBAK, lying in the parish of Eccles, and shire of Berwick, as presently possessed by Alexander Hog.

This farm consists of about 227 acres, English statute measure, generally of exceeding good soil, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed. There is an exceeding good Steading and Offices on this farm; and the whole is completely inclosed and subdivided with thriving fences, which, as well as the houses, &c. the present tenant obliged to leave in perfect order and repair. This farm is steep and dry, and from certain restrictions in the present lease with regard to grass, fallow, &c. the incoming tenant's entry must be a favourable one.

The present tenant's possession expires, with regard to the grass pasture, and houses, &c. at Whitunday 1800; and with regard to the arable lands, at the separation of the crop from the ground that year. Alexander Hog, the present tenant, will show the farm.

Proposals for a lease of this farm, betwixt and the 15th April next, may be addressed to Mrs Smith of Homebak, at Dalry, near Edinburgh; or to George Napier, writer in Edinburgh. And, such offers as are not accepted will be concealed, if required. And, if an agreement by private bargain does not take place betwixt and the said 15th of April next, the farm will then be Let by public roup.—Dec. 1798.

FARM NEAR KIRKLISTON.

Within seven miles of Edinburgh.

TO BE LET.

THE LANDS OF PUNCHEONLAW AND OVER CARLOWRIE, consisting of 113 acres, and BOUTREE BUSH, consisting of eight acres. The entry to Puncheonlaw and Over Carlowrie to commence at Michaelmas 1800, and to Boutree Bush at Michaelmas 1801. These lands are all arable, and of excellent quality, and advantageously situated, a little to the right of the high road leading to Linlithgow.

The proprietor, at Carlowrie House, will give directions for shewing the lands; and proposals, in writing, may be given to him, or to Mr Stewart, at John Wauchope's, Esq. writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Subscriptions in the Parish of SCOME in the County of Perth.

Misa Wilson, house-keeper at Scome-house	1. 0 10 6	Wm. Buchan	2 0
Jo. Morris, servant to J. Matthew	1 0	J. Murray	5 0
E. Hutchison, do.	2 0	James Clark	1 1 6
T. Marshall, do.	2 0	James Taylor	2 6
Isabel Coupar, do.	2 0	James Ritchie	1 2 0
B. Pitkethly, do.	2 0	J. Murray	1 0
J. Marshall, do.	2 0	John Miller	3 6
A. Clark, do.	2 0	J. Robertson	5 0
D. Cameron, do.	1 0	John Steane	1 2 0
Peter Ross	8 0	R. Dow, D. Taylor, J. Taylor and D. Taylor	10 0
Wm. Dowie	1 0	lor, servants to Mr Steane	10 0
G. Proudfoot	2 6	Adam Clark	10 0
D. Brough	5 0	T. Blair	3 0
D. Justice	2 6	A. McGlashan	2 6
T. Donald	5 0	G. Ritchie, for peace L	1 0
J. Crookshanks	1 0	A. Taylor	1 0
R. Robertson	1 0	A. Clark	2 6
J. Blair	1 0	John Gardner	2 6
Mrs Beveridge	1 0	W. Turnbull	5 0
John Guild	5 0	D. Gardner	2 6
C. Patullo	2 6	G. Banks	1 0
James Mill	2 6	T. Gray	1 0
T. Waddell	10 0	John Watt	1 0
A. Waddell	1 6	W. Fraser	1 0
W. Waddell	7 0	A. Tullo	1 0
Robert Honey	5 0	James M'Rae	1 0
James Bell	5 0	P. Forbo, C. Barrie, R. M'Rae, and J. M'Rae	4 0
K. Miller	2 6	W. Graham	1 0
John Ower	2 6	J. Ramsay	1 0
James Burgh	2 6		

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

THAT HOUSE in the Corner of Nicolson's Square, fit for the reception of a large Family, with double Coach-house, stalls for six horses, hay loft and servants rooms.

This property will soon be Sold.

Inquire at Mr A. Wood, W.S. St Andrew's Square.

TIMBER FOR SALE AT TORWOOD.

To be Sold by public roup, at TORWOODHEAD, on the 5th day of February, 1799.

A LARGE HAG of OAK (containing some BIRCH) full grown, for cutting, to be set up in Lots.

Also, a considerable quantity of HARD WOOD, consisting of Large Oak Standards, Elms, fine Beeches, &c.—with some Larix Fir Trees. To be set up single, or in such lots as will accommodate intending purchasers.

The Timber is very well calculated for country uses—Mill Wrights, Carpenters, Cart and Coach Wrights, &c. will find this an excellent selection of Timber, for their several purposes, and many of the Beeches are fit for keels to vessels.

The Wood will be shown by J. Hardy, the wood-keeper at the Torwood Gate.

CARRONHILL, JAN. 1799.

TO BE SOLD.

By public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Tuesday the 5th day of February next, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

THE HOUSE, No. 36, in the south side of George's Square, belonging to and presently occupied by John Innes, writer to the signet, with the Offices and Plot of